Much slarm continues to prevail in Paris at the extent which Stock Jebbing is carried on in shares of joint k companies. We have translated part of a debate at subject, which has taken place in the Chamber On the extraordinary circular letter of dartin, (du Nord) on the state of our Banks, we find "It appears that this alarming communiwas duly appreciated at Havre, and those other is in France where the merchants being in direct and communication with their United States' agents correspondents, were able to correct the statements uspressions contained in the ministerial circular .ing to some information which we find in the serverce on this head, Lyons does not appear to have on so fortunate, owing to her communications with America being less direct than the seaport towns, and and bring already creditors to a very large amount, the racturers of that city, alarmed by the representations the French minister of commerce, refused to execute and very large orders for silks which had arrived, and spica consequently have been undertaken in another anity, where the Americans enjoy better credit. Tha stret concludes by asking what is the use of a minister commerce whose acts are shown by the above facts be so far from affording protection to manufactures commerce, that they have only tended to mislead

and depress the staple's of the kingdom?"

The States General of Holland having closed their session a speech was delivered to them in the name of It contains no direct allusion to the subject the differences with Belgium. All that may be con deted as having any allusion to them is the following The adoption of the extraordinary expenses for the my and navy, and the unanimity of the second chamcasion enables the government to exert it all without relexation to obtain a final settlement of our London, April 7.

There is no alteration in the character of the commer al money market, and, though money is to be well emsleyed-tills with good names may be done at 3 per In the foreign exchanges we have had but very ttle business, and the rates continue rather against th ountry; although the shipments of manufactured goods ave rather increased. This anomaly can only be acsunted for by the fact, that lately there have been more dealings in foreign securities and shares. On Paris the rates rule at 25f 77 1 2c. to 25f 82 1 2c.; on Amsterdam at 12434 a 125; on Rotterdam at 12434 a 12514

and on Hamburg at 13 13.

FRANCE.

Chamber of Deputies, March 30.

M Fulchiron. I ask permission to call for a second time upon the committee charged to report on a project a law on Associations, anonyme and en commandite. chartered and foint stock companies.) I have been told that the committee, with a laudable object, no doubt, had entered on extensive researches and intended to call be fore them merchants of high standing and exchange brokers; their object, I repeat, is no doubt praiseworthy,

but the law in question is urgently required. No one of us is ignorant of what is going forward on the Paris Exchange, and what is beginning to spread it self to the Exchanges of provincial places. I have received letters from many large cities which

inform me that the stock jobbing spirit which has taken possession of the Parisian Exchange, has begun to make roads on the Exchanges of the departments and has stready given rise to serious catastrophes. All that pass es on the Paris Exchange, reacts in the provinces. Why they have begun to talk of the discovery of mines of gold where it has been long ago well ascertained that no gold exists, and shares for working these mines have been issued. We have seen what has taken place with the coal mines. Shares in them have been sold on the exhibition of, not the coal actually extracted from them. out on fictitious samples; and the shares have risen in a few days to ten times the value of the nominal capital Then a decline followed, and these shares have had, if I may use the expression, a movement similar to that o the waves of the sea. From this state of things, numemus instances of immorality and the ruin of families result. I ask then that the Committee should hasten it abors so that it soon gives us an opportunity of discussng a law which is of the utmost necessity. M Barthe. The Committee is hastening its labors as

M. Fulchiron. But it is necessary it should make the reatest haste. M. Barthe. I am perfectly of your opinion.
The President of the Council. The evil is increased

ecause it has reached to families in limited circum stances. Stock jobbing is followed by laborers, porters, men of small fortunes, and that it is, which should induce the Committee to sit night and day.

The Courrier Française signalizes the rage which at present seems to possess all France, for establishing mpanies, purchasing shares in them, and exchanging honest money for worthless paper. "The great fashion of the day," says the Courrier, "are the coal mine com-panies. A speculator finds, in the Northern or centre istricts, some mine which has been neglected, and which he can purchase for two or three hundred thousand francs. Straightway on no other foundation than that of a complaisant imagination, he decuples the value of the mine, forms a company, and sends out shares for three millions. When the Company is established, when the shares are at a premium, the knowing ones retire. There are some frontier towns where this coal rage is excited to such an extent, that Companies are formed even be-fore the mine is discovered! What astonishes us, says the ourrier Francaise, is, not that there should be rogues to cheat the public, but that the public should still consent to be gulled, and on the faith of a braggart prospects in a journal, sacrifice the fruits of long years of painand honest labor. In commerce, as in science or potics, nothing great is done of a sudden. Exaggerated profits are only possible for those who may lose in a like atio. Do not fancy commerce as mere gambling; if on do, and will gamble, you may find speculators on he Bourse who play against you with 'loaded dice.'

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, April 7th .- There has een a considerable extent of business transacted in Cotton this week, and in the commencement of the demand was not so freely supplied by holders, and full prices were obtained for American; but during the last few days there has been more disposition to effect sales, and the market closes heavily at the quotations of last week .-Sea Island is in good demand at steady prices.

The Cotton market is dull and spiritless, and prices ra her tending downwards. The sales of to day are 3000 bags, including 200 American on speculation. STEAM SHIPS —The following prediction from an English paper, the author of it, and his countrymen ge-

will rejoice to learn was not far from the truth We have inserted in another place, an account of the departure of the Sirius, steam ship, from Cork for Nev York. She is expected to reach that city about the 20th inst, and the Great Western, steam ship, which was to take her departure from Bristol on Saturday, about the same time. The Victoria, steam ship, was getting ready at the

Lime House, below London, and would leave Liverpool or New York in about a month. The Tories in parliament seem to be quite sanguine

that they will ultimately overthrow the ministry. On a recent decision, imputing blame on the ministry, they came within two votes of a majority. On the 0th, an ineffectual attempt was made to emancipate the negroes of Jamaica by the first of August next as a retaliatory et upon the colonial government of that island, parti cularly because they had neglected to fulfil their p apprenticeship engagement. But the resolution which was supported warmly by O'Connell, was put down by a heavy vote.

Sir Francis Burdett was to dine with the Tories of Li verpool on St. George's day. Times have changed won-derfully since Sir Francis was imprisoned in the Tower or his radical and revolutionary principles, as the Tories

called them.

Henry Hewittson, Esq., deceased, of Westmoreland, as left £300,000, the largest fortune ever accumulated by a private individual in that shire. He was formerly lace man to the King.

Earl Durham and his lady were to leave London April 2, for Portsmouth to embark in the Hastings ship of the

Lord Brougham has gone to Paris to return after Eas Over 80 persons have died at Worcester of the Metropolitan police the last year cost 220,000. The deposites in the Savings Bank of England for 1837, were over twenty and a half millions steris fixed for June 20th. It is proposed in parliament

ing being £900,000 over 1836. The coronation of Vic abolish altogether the punishment of transportation, ubmitting a general system of imprisonment. LATER FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, May 8 .- The packet ship Wellington

Capt Chadwick, has arrived, bringing London papers of the evening of Monday, April 9th. The latest London the evening of Monday, April 9th. papers brought by the previous arrival were of Saturday

GREAT BRITAIN. The state of the woollen trade in the manufacturing owns is dull.

The London Morning Chronicle says, " it is said, that apprehensive of the consequences of the misunderstand-ing with the Bank of the U. States, the Directors of the Bank of England have absolutely forfeited the policies of insurance upon a very large amount of money. Taken at the lowest calculation, at one per cent. there is a dead loss on this head, we are informed, of £15,000." Two o' Clock .- The different securities have not va-

London, April 9th .- The American packet ship Wellington, Captain Chadwick, sailed from St Catharine's Dock for New York yesterday forenoon. This fine vessel carries out to the Western World about 150 emigrants, chiefly agricultural laborers, with their families In leaving the Dock entrance, she was taken in tow by a steam packet and instantly proceeded down the river FRAN

Bourse, Saturday, April 7, half past 4 o'clock -The French funds sank under the vague fears of certain spe-culators, to the extent of 50 centimes in the Five per Cents, and 30 in the Three per Cents, which was a good deal, considering the circumstances.

SPAIN. SAN SEBASTIAN, April 1.—This moment Gen. O'Don nell, accompanied by all his staff, left San Sebastian for Irun. The troops move again to morrow morning from these lines. these lines, and from Irun, to make a second attempt on Vera. The Lancers leave Renteria to-morrow at daybreak and proceed to join the force. The Urbanos at present perform the garrison duties of San Sebastian and will to morrow occupy the lines. There is every probability that the attacks on Yera will be successful.



Richmond, Va., Friday, May 11.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS. AMELIA-(1 Del.)

We are here shamefully defeated by a split among the candidates! For Wm. H. Wood (Whig) 175, Fabius Lawson (V. B.) 144. Major Jeter (V. B.) 75.—Jeter withdrew at the close of the first day-but the vote which both the Republican candidates received would have been more than sufficient to elect either of them. Neither of the candidates would withdraw before the election. Amelia is a decidedly Republican county; with a majority of from 90 to 100-We shall have a better organization next Spring; and recover the county.

BOTETOURT-(2 Del)-Complete return. Col. Tho's Shanks (V. B.) 477, Wm. M. Peyton (do. 435-J. W. Thompson (do.) 178, Capt. B. Carper (do.) 148, Capt. Jno. Ferrier 69 - For Senate, John T. Ander son 476, Col. T. N. Burwell 179. (In Alleghany, Bath and Pocahontas, Mr. Anderson received nearly the whole

FAUQUIER ELECTION. "Warrenton, May Sth, 1838.—The Federalists in this county have succeeded in electing their men; and they are now crowing over their victory. The Editor of the Virginia Times' published in this place, attempts to impose upon those who have not the opportunity of knowing the contrary, the idea, that there has been a "Whig in this county, and consequently a "Whig vicincrease Now, Sir, I am unwilling that this assertion of the worthy Editor should pass current throughout the State and elsewhere, for fact; when in reality there has neither been in this county a "Whig increase, nor a Whig victory." Our election turned entirely on a local question; and that question was of such a character as to enlist the entire support, not only of the whole Federal and Whig force, but of a great many who have heretofore voted with the Republican party; and this latter fact. I suppose, is the foundation of the assertion of the "Whig increase," &c. The question to which allude, is the division of this county; a question, which has agitated the minds of a large portion of our population for many years: and this feeling has been doubly increased, since the passage of the act, by the Legisla-ture, at its late session, relative to the division of counties, together with the mania which seemed to possess that body, for cutting up counties of a respectable size, into territories about large enough for good grazing farms -These two circumstances taken together, have emboldened the divisionists with the prospect of success; and with a unanimity not surpassed, Federalist, Whig, Nullifier and U. S. Bank men are found going for those men, whose interest swayed them in favor of a division; and I blush to say it, Republicans, too, abandoned both principle and party for the sake of an insignificant, local interest. These are the causes, Sir, which have produced the result in this county. Do away these causes, and my life upon it the result would have been the reverse of what it is. I sincerely sympathise with you in the lamentable prospect which is presented throughout our old State. I believe that division and strife in the Re-publican party, have mainly produced this state of things; but I do not despair of the Old Dominion. Her sons are too proud of the liberty enjoyed under the preservation of her free institutions, long to suffer discord to divide, and strife to alienate, them from one another. They entertain too just an apprehension of the evil tendency of Federal and Whig principles, long to doubt to choose, 'union and victory, or discord and de-VOX VERITATIS. feat.' Yours, truly. VOX

Harvey Deskins (V. B.) was re-elected without oppo-GILES AND MERCER-(1 Del) Manilius Chapman (V. B) re-elected. HAMPSHIRE-(2 Del.)

Odell (Whig) 395, Park (V. B.) 360-Pugh 353, Al

KING GEORGE ELECTION. The Fredericksburg Arena states, that "Mr. Tayloe contests the election of Mr. Hooe. An inspection of the polls has revealed the following facts : Hone 119 Bad and doubtful Bad 3 116 4 On back of the poll On back of the poll Good votes 120 Good votes 108

12 Tayloe's majority "Mr. Hooe has resigned his sent, and a new election will be held, the result of which (the Arena says) is not

doubtful. LOUDOUN-(3 Dels )-Complete Returns. Beard 690, Ramey 501, Taylor 396, all Whigs-Hixon For the Senate, McCarty (Whig) 690. MASON & JACKSON-(1 Del ) House of Delegates

Smith\* (W) Allen (V. B.) - Fisher (V. B.) Mason 228 23 88 344 227 209 PENDLETON-(1 Del.) Wm. McCoy (V. B) re-elected without opposition. RUSSELL-(1 Del.) Henry D. Smith's" majority over Col. Harvey Gray

SCOTT-(1 Del.) James Culbertson (V. B.) elected by a large majority over James Caldwell TAZEWELL-(1 Del )

Addison Crockett\* (V. B.) elected over Peter Gose by about 150 majority. TYLER-(1 Del.)

J. M. Stephenson\* (Whig.)
WESTMORELAND-(1 Del.) William G. Walker (Whig) re-elected. CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

The Arena says, that "Col. Banks' majority over Mr. Slaughter, is now said to be 14. We hear, however, that there is still some difficulty. The election in Green county was held in a manner not conformable to law, and that the vote of that county cannot be counted .-Mr. Slaughter may, therefore, get the return, in which case he would, of course, resign and throw himself upon the people again. The Sheriffs met on Saturday, and adjourned over till yesterday. In our next, we hope to be able to give the final result."

\* Not in the last Legislature. VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

The Whigs have carried 69 Delegates, and the friends of the Administration 56-and 1 (the Delegate of Morgan) unknown. From the 56 deduct the Delegate of King George, who has resigned; and the heat is to be tried over again-and it leaves the Republicans 55 De-

The following counties are yet to be heard fromwhich were represented as follows in the last session: Van Buren. Whig

Braxton and Lewis, Lee, Fayette and Nicholas, Logan, Henry-3 Preston, Randolph-5. The Whigs may carry Patrick and Randolph-With

out these, they will have 72 to 60-12 majority-With them, it will stand 74 to 58-and 2 yet to be ascertained; the Delegate from Morgan, and the election of King George to be run over again.
We have a majority of 12 in the Senate. If the Whigs gain no more, and if we allow I for Morgan and Stafford to each party, the joint vote will be tied.—If they gain

both Patrick and Randolph, they will have a majority of 4 on joint vote. The Whigs are exulting beyond measure, at the vic have gained in the H. of Delegates of Vir-

ginia. They are transported beyond all the bounds of moderation. The Raleigh Register, for example, pours forth its extravagant feelings in the following strains of exultation:

Virginia redeemed-a Whig majority in the Legislature-the fate of the Administration sealed! "Never have we witnessed more sincere congratulations than were interchanged between the Whigs of this community, on hearing of the regeneration of the "Mo-ther of States." And never was there greater cause for the friends of liberty to rejoice, for the result of this election seals the doom of this incompetent Administration, forever. It was, before, reeling from weakness, but the triumph in Virginia has dealt it a prostrating blow, from the effects of which it can never recover. never! The flat has gone forth, and Mr. Van Buren

may gather up his robes and prepare to fall with de-"The Fiat has gone forth, and the fate of the Administration scaled!" Most ridiculous miscalculation!— We warn the Whigs again and again, to suppress their exultation. Every thing was against us, at the late Election. Disorder in the circulating medium-distress in the commercial community-dissension and discord in our own ranks-followed by an extraordinary apathy, a want of organization and a want of activity. We lost Greensville, because we had not even a candidate. We lost Amelia by having one too many. We lost Albe-marle, because many of the voters would not go to the polls. We lost Buckingham, and a Delegate in each of the counties of Mecklenburg, Brunswick and Frederick, from the operation of causes, which will not control the next Spring Election. The same may be said of other Look at the returns (which we received only by the last Evening's Mail) from Mason & Jackson-There we lost a man-by dissipating 436 votes between

want of organization altogether. Give us harmony and union at Washington, and every thing will be safe. The day of re-action and resuscitation is at hand. We shall roll back the tide of victory upon our opponents; and re ecover N. York and Virginia.

We have ascertained the public sentiment in Virginia and can assure our brethren every where, that the Re publicans of this State will never support a National Bank, or those who support it. At the next campaign with wise councils and united action, we shall defeat the Whigs, and carry the election under the broad bannet of the Republican Party. The Rockingham Register says emphatically : "It will be seen by the returns of the elections, so far

as they have been received, that the Whigs will have a majority in the next House of Delegates. The cause however, cannot be ascribed to any thing else, than the careless indifference manifested by the Republican party throughout the State. In some counties that were de cidedly Republican, there were no candidates brough forward at all-the Whigs were allowed to carry the day without the least opposition. In other counties, where the Whigs were constantly on the alert and using every exertion in their power to ensure success,-Republican who were situated only two or three miles from the polls were lying idly at home, utterly regardless of all consequences - Surely such inertness on our part, merits th efeat we have met with .- Still we must not despair .-The bitter lesson taught by our late defeat, will not be lost upon the Republican party. Next Spring Virginia herself again."

The Montpeller (Vermont) Patriot also hits the mark exactly in the following prediction: "The election returns from Virginia are beginning to come in. They look decidedly favorable to the Federal party. Our opinion is, that they will carry the Legislature and ensur the election of an Opposition Senator in place of Mr Rives. We have conceived it hardly possible that the result could be different. The friends of the Adminis tration undoubtedly constitute a handsome majority i the 'Old Dominion,' but they are supposed to be nearly equally divided upon the vexed question of finance which agitates the country-the Independent Treasury and the State Bank deposite system. While thus divided upon an important question of national policy and wrang ling and contending violently, how could they ex-pect to act harmoniously in an election? Impossible. But the Democracy will rally and sweep the board at the next heat. They were signally beaten during the panic of 1834, and Mr. Rives was instructed out of his seat and resigned; but at the very next election the De mocrats turned the tables upon them-threw out Mr Leigh and reinstated Mr. Rives. A similar result may be confidently looked for again. Old Virginia will never continue in the Federal ranks, nor give a Federal electoral

MISS	ISSIPPI		ION.	
	Democrat.		Whig.	
C	laiborne.	Davis.	Prentiss.	
Lowndes county,	532	494	604	569
Monroe county,	37.5	369	222	281
Kemper county,	317	310	164	141
Winston county,	273	271	126	121
Oktibbeha county,	142	138	111	104
Warren county,	264	263	773	769
Jefferson county,	121	120	429	417
Wilkinson county,	118	123	431	427
Marshall county,	775	775	625	625
Adams,	299	231	693	665
Hinds,	401	399	1107	1060
Rankin,	227	191	279	262
Franklin,	118	123	109	103
Claiborne,	350	320	410	378
Simpson,	155	147	73	64
Leake,	51	51	124	124
Madison,	131	130	211	288
Rodney,	23	25	188	185
Noxubee,	42 maj.	42	000	000
Pontotoc,	00	00	50 1	maj. 50
	4714	4522	6828	6633

RHODE ISLAND .- The Legislature of this State as sembled at Newport on the 2d inst. Geo. Curtis. (W. was re-elected Speaker of the House without opposition official votes for Governor were counted ported to be as follows:

Sprague, (Whig) Francis, (V. B.) 3.504 480 99 scattering votes.

All the Senators, 10 in number, are Whigs. The House consists of 72 members, 45 of whom are Whigs and 27 V. B. Whig majority in the House, 18.

CONNECTICUT.—The Legislature also convened on the 2d Inst. William W. Boardman, Esq. of New Haven, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, by a majority of 106 votes. Chancey F. Cleveland, Speak er of the last House, received 37 votes .- The joint com mittee appointed to canvass the return of votes for state officers, reported that the whole number of votes return ed for Governor is 50,101-of which, W. W. Ellsworth has 27.115;-for Lieut. Governor 50,063-of which Charles Hawley has 27,076.

MAINE - We have returns from 46 towns in the Ox ford District, giving Parris, the Democratic canditate four hundred and eighty votes over all others. The remaining towns will increase this majority.

Clay Movement. A meeting was held in the State House Yard of Philadelphia on Monday evening, of th friendly to the election of Mr. Clay - Mr. Jos. R. Ingersoll in the Chair. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Ingersoll, Swift, Josiah Randall, Matthew Carev. &c. The Philadelphia Inquirer estimates the numbers pre sent at from 6 to 10,000 persons! The Pennsylvanian on the other hand, says it "was rather a slim affair much smaller than we expected, taking the preparations and other circumstances into consideration. have supposed that the rumor that Clay and Wise would present, would of itself have drawn a greater crowd .- The Harrisonites should now try their hand. Among other resolutions, they adopted the following:

"Resolved, That these important considerations mus of necessity be modified by a comparison of opinions which can be collected only from the represented interests of levery section of the country-That a Nationa Convention, assembled for the purpose, will afford the fairest and best opportunity to determine the interesting question-and we carnestly recommend to the White members of Congress to designate, during the present ses sion, a time and place for its meeting."

They recommend Mr. Clay in the strongest terms-

appoint a Central Committee of Correspondence to hold such communications with their brother Whigs elsewhere, as may tend to a cordial union, &c; a recommend to the "friends of the Hon. HENRY CLAY in the different counties throughout the Commonwealth to hold public meetings and to adopt such measures as in their opinion will be best calculated to secure his election to the office of President of the U. States."

The friends of the Administration see the game, which the Whigs are playing. Will they still go on wrangling with each other, and permit the Whigs to steal from them the fruits of all their arduous contests?

MONEY MATTERS. A Convention of the Banks in the interior of N. York

was held at Auburn on the 25th ult. which was very numerously attended, and resulted in a determination to co-operate with the city of New York in an early re sumption of specie payments, and to maintain the cre dit of the New York safety fund notes. Delegates from sixteen of the Banks of Ohio met in

Convention at Columbus on the 1st inst., and adopted the following preamble and resolution: "Whereas, it is deemed important to the best interests

of the community and of the banking institutions of this State, that there should be a general and full attendance in Convention of all the regular Banks of the State, and that such Convention should be held as early in the month of June as may be-therefore,

"Resolved, That this meeting when it adjourns, will adjourn to meet again in the city of Columbus, on Wednesday, the 6th day of June next."

The Albany Journal says:—"We are happy to hear

that the Lower Canada Banks will resume specie pay-ments simultaneously with those of our own State. The Bank of Burlington, Vt., will resume specie pay

ment on the 9th inst. The Burlington Sentinel says, that the Newbury Bank will recover from its embarrassments sooner than it was anticipated. The fund supposed to have been lost in

Boston is recovered. The Augusta (Me.) Age states, "that the Banks of that

place now pay specie for their liabilities."

The Newburyport Herald "states, that since the resumption of specie payments by the banks in that town their stock of specie has materially increased instead of diminished; the deposites of specie having been very considerably more than the amount which they have been called upon to pay out."

the Suspension Law, which expires on the 16th inst., the banks of Michigan must on that day resume specie payments, or incur a forfeiture of their charters. The Editor of the Buffalo Commercia Advertiser states, that "Judging by the tone of the lead ing Michigan papers, we should think an effort is about to be made to call a special meeting of the Legislature in order to devise some mode of giving effectual support to the banks."

The investigating committeee appointed by the Michi gan House of Representatives at its late session, to exa mine into the affairs of the Michigan Bank, reported i entirely solvent, and able to resume specie payments. The Union Bank of Mississippi have elected Colone Samuel Gwin Cashier; but it is not thought that the

Bank can go into operation for six months.

The N. York Herald of Monday states, that "The re port of the committee appointed by the Bank Delegates for the City and County of Philadelphia, for the purpose of naming a day for the resumption of specie payments, may be expected in a few days. Nothing definite can be ascertained with regard to their probable course, but it is surmised the day will be an early one. The Eastern banks are, at different points, also making demonstrations of a return to specie payments, in accordance with the movements of the N. York and Boston banks, and this will be the case with all that part of the country whose interests are more affected by manufactures than crops. -"A member of the Delegation" contradicts in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, the assertion of the Commertwo Van Buren candidates, while the single Whig candidate received but 314 voies! We must reform this cial Herald that the subject of a general resumption of

specie payments by the Philadelphia Banks had been re- | ment his (Mr. Ritchie's) honesty, at the expense of his ferred to a committee at the last meeting of the delegates of those institutions."-The only recent sign we have from Philadelphia, is the following paragraph from the Philadelphia Inquirer:-"The Bank of the U.S. on Saturday last, paid specie for ail demands and balances under one dollar! The other Philadelphia Banks will no doubt follow the example in the course of the present week. This is but the beginning of a more general and permanent resumption.

We shall commence in our next the four Nos. of "A Citizen," which appeared in the Boston Courier, on Mr. Biddle's Letter. The strictures which they furnish are able and severe-Some have attributed them to a son of Mr. Adams!)

WESTERN BANKS. Much discussion prevails at Washington, and some diversity of views, upon the rescinding of the Specie Circular.—It is said by some, that Mr. Wright will report upon Mr. Clay's resolution, a measure substantially repeal ing the Circular; by doing away all distinction between payments for the customs and the public lands -It is believed again by others, that if the Senate itself takes no measure upon the subject, the President will rescind it of his own accord. We should hope he would not be defeated, and it is equally certain in that event, that hesitate to do it, even if the Senate fail to act upon it .-On this point, the views which Mr. Buchanan expressed, on the 2d inst, upon the motion to commit Mr. Clay's resolution, are so appropriate and so just, that we can not forbear laying them before the reader:

merely to state the reason, without entering into any argument, which would induce him to vote for the reference of this resolution to the Committee on Finance .-He was anxious to place his vote upon this question in such a light that it could not be misunderstood. If he had been successful in obtaining the floor at an earlier stage of the debate, he thought he could have demonstrat ed, that in every statesmanlike and in every practical view of the subject, the resolution of 1816, in regard to the receipt of the notes of specie-paying banks, was better than the resolution proposed by the Senator from Kentucky If his resolution had merely proposed to revive the re-solution of 1816 in regard to the public lands, and to place them upon the same footing with the customs, it should have received his [Mr. B.'s] support. The purposes for which the Specie Circular was called into existence, had long been accomplished. No reason any longer existed to continue the discrimination between the currency receivable in payment of the public lands and in payment of duties There was now a powerful why this discrimination should cease. How could it be expected that the Western banks would resume specie payments, under the operation of that cir-cular? If all the public lands must be paid for in gold and silver, (and extensive sales had recently been advertised.) whilst the customs were paid in bank paper, would not this produce a run upon the Western banks, and drain them of all their specie, in ease they resumed? He would place the Western and Eastern banks precisely on the same footing; he would interpose no obstacle in the way of resumption; and then he would call upon tration. We ask, what is the Press worth, if it does not them all to redeem their notes in specie. Had the re solution of the Senator, therefore, been confined to a repeal of the discrimination which now existed, he must have voted for it, or abandoned his fixed opinions, which had already repeatedly received the sanction of the Se-

"As the proposed resolution was not confined to this object, he hoped that it might be referred; and when the undertake to prove that the resolution of 1816, the construction of which had become settled by a practice of more than twenty years, was better for the Government, better for the banks, and better for the people, than the al University out of the public lots in the City—when change now proposed to be adopted."

We are indebted to two of the Ultra Editors for no-tices, more or less respectful-more or less unkind.-We refer to the Madisonian of Washington, on the extreme wing of the Conservatives; and to the New Era of New York (on the extreme wing of the Sub Treasu-We use these cant terms again with regret, and ndeed we touch this subject with no sort of pleasure. -The controversy has done mischief enough already -A very intelligent Correspondent at Washington writes us, that "The unhappy schism in our party on the Sub Treasury question has done incalculable injury. A re-union may and no doubt will enable us to spring forward with more than our former clasticity. re-union must be cordial, and followed up by a hearty co operation." At such a time as this, above all others, we would bury the tomahawk-and we would avoid a reagitation of a subject, which has already produced too much excitement. We would do all, we properly could, to heal the breach; and bring together again the Republican "Let the whole matter now drop (having alreafairly expressed your sentiments;) and I think you will find every thing work right in the end. Mr. Cambreleng's bill cannot pass," &c., &c. So writes a judicious friend from Washington .- We would follow advice; but we feel compelled to notice the aforesaid articles of the Madisonian and the New Era. The remarks we mean to offer shall be as brief as possible.

The Madisonian devotes more than three columns to "Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Rives - The Richmond Enquirer and the Globe - The Sub Treasury and the Conservatives. The object evidently is, to counteract such appeals, as we have made for compromise, harmony and reunion—and to persuade our friends, Messrs. Rives, Garland, Mason, the party." has scarcely fleshed his maiden sword in the contests of the Republican party, modestly undertakes to impress swerve his integrity. He may err; but error is n upon such men as Rives, and Garland, and Mason, and honesty. He may have lost his path by mistake throw away the scabbard-that there can be no compromise-that they must hazard the integrity of the Republican party-pursue the phantom of a distinct political organization-and to what other consequences might it not lead? Would not such a plan ultimately assist the Whigs in consummating their victory, and re establishing a great National Bank. Whatever be the designs of the Madisonian, its advice is calculated to bring about such a result.—We suspect, in reply to a remark of the Madisonian, that "he has known that gentleman (Mr.

Rives) to but little purpose"—if he suspects him capable of joining any plan of this description.

The gist of all this long article in the Madisonian is, that there can be no compromise between Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Rives!—that we call upon "one of them to make a sacrifice of (his) principles"—That to invite them to make "a generous co-operation for the puble service," is in fact to invite one of them to surrender his principles, and to abandon the "high and lofty considerations of consistency and patriotism"-that "the Codservatives will never move the thousandth part of a hair from the position they have taken; that they are now occupying the same Republican ground that they did in 1834that the Sub-Treasury party must abandon their scheme, retrace their steps, and come back, or the 'household of Democracy' will remain divided —and "in conclusion, (the Madisonian says) to the CONSERVATIVE RE-PUBLICANS, adhere to your principles, unflinchingly maintain the stand you have taken; resolutely persevere in getting up distinct organizations of the party; and success will inevitably reward your efforts, and victory enable you to triumph over those who hate you with the most bitter hate and revile you with the foulest

In other words, this new organ (as it once professed to be of the Administration, and now professes to be, of the Republican party.) scouts at all conciliation, and all compromise; and wishes to preserve a sort of third party, between the Whigs and the friends of the Administra

The whole argument is founded upon a fallacy .- Were the problem to involve a constitutional difficulty, there could indeed be no compromise. We must go for or against the Constitution-But not so as to a question of expediency; such as this question of Finance. We have considered, that there was a common ground on which, the friends and opponents of the Sub-Treasury system might fairly meet together-dispensing with the stern requisition of hard money-avoiding the multiplication of Executive machinery-using the State banks and their paper, with special restrictions—but cutting off the banks from the same discount on the public deposites, which they have hitherto enjoyed. Is there no ground of compromise to be attained, on these considerationswithout any sacrifice of the most sacred principles?

We repeat, this is not the first time that our country has been involved in serious controversies, from it was extricated by a spirit of compromise. The Federal Constitution was the fruit of compromisr-So was our own State Constitution-But suppose this cant about compromise had been insisted upon to be a sacrifice of sacred principles, just as the Madisonian is now doing, what would have become of the U. States in '89, or of Virginia in 1830? We recommend the letter of General Washington, President of the Federal Conventionand the following extract from the Valedictory Address of P. P. Barbour, President of the Virginia Convention of 1830, to statesmen and to men of sense

"In the language, substantially, of the Convention which framed our Federal Constitution, I will say-that it will meet the folland entire approbation of every portion of the Commonwealth, is not to be expected; each will doubtless consider, that had its interests alone been consulted, the consequences would have been particularly disagreeable, or injurious to the others. Whilst, therefore, we cannot expect that it will be considered by the people the best form of Government that could have been devised, we may indulge the hope, that as it is the best the discordant opinions and conflicting interests of the Commonwealth enabled us to make, it will be received by them, in the spirit of conciliation and compromise; and be accepted, as "the result of that mutual deference and concession, which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable;" more especially, as it will carry with it this weighty recommendation, that we have been aided in its formation, by the experience and enlightened counsel of the patriarchs of the land; of men, whom Virginia knews to be her master workmen, in the great art of Constitutional architect-ure."—So much for the "Madisonian" clamor against conciliation and compromise!

And now one word to the New Era of New York !-It is a paper we do not receive -and we were first indebted to the N. Y. Times, for our first knowledge of any such article, and to the N. Y. Star, for a republication of it. We pass over the other compliments which it pays estimable man and a fine officer, and his fate is most us, and confine ourselves to the following precious mor-

sagacity, but we feel that to be impossible. We feel fully justified in announcing to the public, that Mr. Thomas Ritchie, of the Richmond Enquirer, State Print-er of Virginia, and who has for more than forty years been supported and patronized by the Democratic party in that State, has knowingly and wilfully sacrificed the Democratic Administration of this country. And we feel the less scruple in making the imputation, as we find him seizing upon the very first moment, after the Whigs had triumphed entirely through his means, of urging a compromise between his friends and the friends of the Administration. He meant to throw the election into the hands of the Whigs, and thereby coerce the Government to adopt the Conservative system. Now Mr. Ritchie knows very well, that if he was to succeed in this project, it would most effectually destroy the Administration. And we cannot account for his conduct, and in fact, of all the Conservative clique, upon any other rational principle, than that of personal hostility to the Administration. It is possible, that some persons may imagine, that they can defeat this Administration and succeed to its power. All such calculations are foolish. It is very possible that this Administration may a National Bank Whig Administration may succeed

We agree with him fully, that if this Administration be put down, a National Bank Whig Administration must succeed it. No third party can rise upon its ruins -and it would be "foolish" in any candidate but a Whig, to expect the succession .- Those who know us per sonally, know that we have no candidate to place in power at the expense of Mr. Van Buren-and that it is idle as well as false, to talk of our personal hostility to this Administration. Mr. Van Buren—his best friends—the Conservative party-all know better. We have nothing to gain by any such change; and the whole design is alien to our principles, our private feelings, and our public professions - But it is amusing to see an Editor make these charges, who personally knows us not, and who is so careless as to be guilty of the obvious blunder of alleging that "for more than forty years we have been patronized by the Democratic party," (when our paper shows upon its face that it was only established in

What too are we to think of his argument about our 'seizing upon the first moment after the Whigs had triumphed entirely through his means, of urging a compro mise, botween his friends and the friends of the Admi nistration?" Why is this Editor so careless in his assertions, or so ignorant even of our course, as not to know that we have pressed this compromise; anxiously, repeat edly, pressed it, since the last autumn to the present time -that the very first suggestion of it, was, in fact, broach ed in our first strictures on the President's Extra Mes sage.

The Editor of the New Era has ransacked his brains

to very little purpose, for a solution of our course. Our

motive lies upon the surface, without impeaching our

sometimes discuss great measures freely? It would be really "sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal." Is it for an Editor always to wait and shape his course, by the Administration to which he is attached? Must be constantly say: "I will keep back; first see what the President is for; take my cue from him; and then I will take my course?" This is not the way in which we have ever course?" acted under any administration, since we conducted more than we did; and yet on some occasions at least we took the liberty of thinking for ourselves .- When the he appointed more members of Congress to subordinate ces, than we thought the occasion required; when Mr. Calhoun's Bonns Bill threatened the Constitution-and when we found Mr. M. sanctioning a National Bank, what were we to do? Say nothing-or assert our principles? We spoke our minds freely, but no man then dared to charge us with "personal hostili-ty" to his administration.—We raised our voice, respectfully but firmly, against several acts of Mr. Monroe-We pursued a similar course, about the Proclamation and the Protest, of the venerable Jackson-What course the were we to pursue, when we disapproved of the Sub Treasury scheme? Were we to change the ground which we took in '34, and which almost every Republican took -or, were we to acquiesce silently, in what we still ho nestly believed to be a very exceptionable measure?-Most unfortunately this question has been so long agi tated. The shuttlecock has been too long kept in the ai -But, after having had the misfortune to differ with Mr. Van Buren, our first, next duty was, to express our opinion in the most conciliatory manner-to show that we differed, as friends-to say as little to irritate, as we could-as little to produce discord.-In fact, we appeal fearlessly to the columns of this paper to show, whether we have not honestly, faithfully, zealously attempted to conciliate; to compromise; to re unite and rally the Republican party. If there be any "egotism or vanity" in making this declaration, the reader must excuse us for it. But this we emphatically say; that no man regrets more deeply the dissension which has pre vailed in his party-or is more anxious to remove it. We submit one more suggestion to the Editor of the New Era; and we have done with him, the Madisonian and the point which they have so ungraciously touched. have made for compromise, harmony and reunion—and to persuade our friends, Messrs. Rives, Garland, Mason, &c., &c., to listen to no terms of conciliation; to reject and be sure of his facts.—Let him at heart have strong robable cause to believe, that a man who has attempted for this purpose, this young Editor, who to do his duty as a Democrat for 34 years past, has any sinister designs to promote, or any self-He may err; but error is not disupon such men as Rives, and Garland, and Mason, and honesty. He may have lost his path by mistake; but it Hopkins, and Stuart, and Morgan, that they are to would be a New Era in Ethics to confound mistake with corruption-It would also be a New Era to charge every one, who differs with a friend, with "personal hostility At all events, the Editor might well take counsel of older and better soldiers than himself. We would abide cheerfully by the opinion of our friends Croswell and would confidently rely upon the judgment of Mr. Van Buren himself. He knows us better -- and he knows, too, that at a time of distraction in a party, the way to reconcile differences, and to consolidate the party, is not to abuse men, whom he knows to be his We venture to say, that no one disapproves of the New Era, more than Mr. Van Buren himself.

State of the MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' BANK OF WHEELING, and of its Office of Discount and de posite at Morgantonen, 30th day of April, 1838. Domestic bills discounted \$580,127 21

Foreign bills purchased 135,984 80 716,112 01 Merchants' and Mechanics' B'k stock Due by incorporated companies 26.224 54 Due from banks 4 011 94 Expenses 13.035 52 Real estate Iron chests, bank furniture, &c. 1,190 00 Profit and loss Protest account, fees unpaid Suspense, at the office Cash: Notes and checks of other banks 40,590 46 Gold and silver 131,577 78 \$935,346 28

Capital stock \$500,000 Do. owned by Commw'th 6.500506 500 00 Notes in circulation 227,305 00 Post notes do. Office at Morgantown 3.2659038,849 70 Due to banks Commonwealth of Virginia 135 00 37 U. S. Engineer Department 135 37 2 060 00 Dividends unclaimed 11.645 00 Discounts 2,085 79 13,730 79 46.131 53 Individual deposites 973 69 Suspense account 47.105 22 44.214 30 Contingent fund 9935,346 28

County of Ohio, City of Wheeling, ss.

Before me, Geo. W. Wilson, a Justice of the Peace for Ohio county aforesaid, came S. Brady, Cashier of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Wheeling, and affirmed, that the above statement of the affairs of the said bank, and of its office at Morgantown, is correct, according to the best of his knowledge and belief. Given un-

S. BRADY, Cashier

GEO. W. WILSON. RACES .- The four mile purse of \$1,000, at Washington, was won on Friday, by Dr. Duvall's b. h. Prince George, by Industry, in one heat, beating Mr. Harriss Willis, and distancing Mr. L. Garrrison's Scipio—time Sm. 13s. After the first heat Willis was drawn.—The track was heavy from rains which fell during the greater

der my hand, at Wheeling, this 30th day of April, 1838.

part of the day. Atalanta won the four mile purse at Long Island on Friday, in one heat, beating Henry Moore, Bergen and She had it all her own way, and after the first heat the others were withdrawn. Time 8m 25s. Though the weather was unfavorable the track was not very

heavy.
Hydro Course, (Long Island,) Second Day.-It was raining at day, (Wednesday,) and the track was in consequence heavy. The \$3,000 purse, two mile heats, was contended for by three horses,

\$3,000 purse, two mile heats, was contended for by and the following is the result:

Wm. R. Johnson's b. c. Suffolk, by Andrew, out of Ostrich, 4 years old,

James C. Stevons's ch. h. Dosoris, by Henry, out of Goliuh's dam, 5 years old,

R. F. Stockton's imp, horse Langford, by Starch, out of Peri, 5 years old,

Time, 3m. 55s.—3m. 54s. - 1 2 2 Amongst the victims of the late steamboat disaster

we regret to hear that it is more than probable Major Fowle, of the U. S. Army, was one. Major Fowle, had married in this place, where his interesting family now are, and having left here but a few days since, was on his way to Florida to join the Army there. He was an munity sympathises with his friends and connexions. [.Alexandria Gazette.

Resuming .- The following notice which appears in acveral of the city papers of yesterday, seems to promise the first step towards a resumption. If we cannot take the lead in that matter, the next best step is to follow: "We are authorised to say, that the Banks of this city are making arrangements by which all sums under one dollar will be paid in specie. For the accomplishment of this object the Mint is now coining small coinage,

fractions of a dollar."-Pennsylvanian, May 1. announcing the death of our accomplished countrywo-man, Mrs. MILDRED DE POTESTAD, in Paris, the 23d of

It is with sincere regret we learn, says the National Intelligencer, that a letter has been received in town, March last. This will be a sad blow to her numerous

affectionate friends. The Baltimore Patriot of Saturday says:-"Mr. Clay and Judge Southard, of the Senate, and Mr. Hunt, the Texian Minister, arrived in this city last evening, and took lodgings at the City Hotel. Mr. Clay left this morning in the railroad line for Philadelphia."

MARKETS.—THURSDAY, May 10, 1838. WHOLESALE PRICES.

WHEAT-Very little coming in, and prices altogether nominal at \$150. Cons-75 cente. FLOUR-8712

Corros-10 1 2 to 11 cts. SALT-\$2 25 to 2 50. Herrings-\$4 to 4 25.

IRON-Swedes \$100 to 105 per ton, English 100 to 105. Tredegar 100 to 110. STEEL-American Blistered \$130 to 140. WORTHAM, McGRUDER & CO.

A CARD.-JAMES A. PAYNE, Attorney at Law, Warrenton Va., will attend the Courts of Prince William, Culpeper and Fauquier.

[May 11] 1-112

[May 11] TEULBERRY RACES.—The races over the Mulberry Course, Fredericksburg, will commence the 4th Tuesday in May. There are several sweepstakes made out, and many fine horses will be on the ground—four stables from Maryland, besides those in the neighborhood.

THE PROPRIETOR.

OFFER FOR SALE my Lumber house and Lot, Dwelling house and Lot, Household and Ritchen Furniture, Carriage, Wagon, Horses, Slaves, &c.

I trust persons still indebted to me will make special efforts to adjust their balances at once.

GEO. L. SAMPSON.

May 11

1-2t

Dividend on Knilroad Stock THE President and Directors of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad Company have declared a dividend, for the last six months, of three per centum, being three dollars on each share of old stock on which one hundred dollars have been paid, and hirty cents on each share of newstock on which ten dollars have wen pant, payable after the 15th inst., to the Virginia stockholders, at the Office of the Company, and to the Philadelphia stockholders at the Bank of Pennsylvania.

May 11 [1-3t] HILARY BAKER, Treasurer.

TONTPELIER FOR SALE, —I will sell on accommodating 23 miles from Richmond and 4 from the James River, and contain-23 miles from Richmond and 4 from the James River, and containing by late survey about 450 acres. It has on it an excellent dwelling houre, and a new building with two large rooms, intended for a school-house, and all necessary out-house. The situation is considered as healthy as any in lower Virginia, and is in all respects well cylculated for a hoarding school. I believe that any gentlemens who is well qualified, and who wishes to engage in the business of teaching, may do as well here as in any country neighborhood; my own tuition fees, during the two last years I had a school there, were between ten and twelve hondred dollars per annum.—For terms apply to Mr. Francis Nelson, on the premises, or to Mr. Robert Walker Christian, at Charles City C. H.

May 11 [1—wit] The MCHARLESON.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY .- The next term of this Institution will commence on the last of line, and will close on the last of September next. The course of instruction embraces the various useful and ornamental branches necessary to a thorough system of Female Education. Experienced and well-qualified teachers are employed in the different departments—and all under the superintendance of the principal.

TERMS. For board, per year of 10 months Tustion in the English branches, per year of 10 months, French do.
Painting and Drawing do.
Music do.
use of the Piano do. do. do. Do. Music do. 50 00
Do. u.e of the Piano do. 50 00
Do. Tive dollars must be deposited by each pupil, to cover expenses for beoks and stationary, when firmished by the principal; and the principal will furnish such articles, if desired, at the lowest prices.
The classes in the English branches and French, will have daily lessons. The class in Painting and Drawing two lessons a week, of half a day each. Each Music scholar will have two lessons a week, of an hour each—and an hour each day assigned her to practise her lessons. Pay for the term, according to the above rates, is required in advance.

The pupils will not be allowed to attend parties or to receive visits from any, except their page relations sits from any, except their near relations, during the term. Ac-counts will be kept of the daily progress of each pupil in her studies, for the inspection of parents and guardians. E. ROOT, 2s.

OTICE .- I have lately had the Foundery, and in a few days will have the Boring Mill, (attached to this establishment.) sub-stantially covered with tin, and shall, on the 16th day of the pro-sent month, proceed to lease them out for the term of seven years, to the highest bidder, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, with water power sufficient for the propelling of three pair of stones; also, that portion of the public land being between the road that passes by them, in the direction of Mr. Poe's tannery and the river, upon which there are two small houses.

The Foundery and Boring Mill are commodious buildings, and afford spacious storage, and have advantages of locality, &c., that reader them worthy of the attention of the enterprising and indus-tions.

Bonds with approved security will be required to secure the payment of the rent quarterly, and the lesses held bound not to introduce therein machinery for the manufacture of cotton or other combustible material, whereby the risk of conflagration might be increased; and the agreement entered into between myself and the Lesses, will be subject to the approval or disapproval of the Executive.

Also, at the same time and place, I shall sell to the highest bid-Also, at the same time and prace, a shall see the der, for cash, a quantity of old cast and wrought fron, that was not collected tegether at the time of our sale last Spring.

BLAIR BOLLING,

Captain and Superintendant of the Ar Medical College of Richmond, Va.

dun Sidney College, having organized a Medical Department, and located it in the City of Richmond, announce to the parents and guardians of young men engaged in the study of Medicine, that the Winter Term of Lectures in this department will commence on Monday, November 5th, 1838. The Medical Faculty consists of a following gentlemen:
TH. JOHNSON, M. D., (formerly Professor of Anatomy in the Iniversity of Virginia,) Professor of Anatomy and Physiology;
JOHN CULLEN, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Me-

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medi-Therapeutics;
BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children: AUG. L. WARNER, M. D., (Into Professor of Anatomy and Surgers in the University of Virginia.) Professor of Surgery: SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Phar-

SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Camistry and Pracrimacy.

The Winter Term, commencing on the first Monday of November, will continue until the last week in March, making a period of free calendar months. The addition of another month to the ordinary session of medical lectures, (which is admitted by every physican to be entirely too short,) will enable the professors to complete the course which would otherwise be imperfect: an arrangement which will be duly appreciated by the medical student.

As Medicine is a practical science, it must be admitted, that no scheme of instruction could be esteemed perfect, which did not embrace, as a part of its curriculum, attendance upon hospital practice. With a view to afford the student this advantage to its fullest execut, the Faculty will open during the present summer a Hospital

With a view to afford the student this advantage to its fullest extent, the Faculty will open during the present summer a Hospital in the College building, to which the student will have access at all times, and upon which he will be required to attend at stated periods during the session. In addition to which, the student will be admitted to the practice of the City Hospital, Penitentiary, and Armory, which are under the charge of one of the professors. In connection with the above, it will be well to romark, that as one of the chief objects of attendance upon Medical Schools, is, to acquire a practical knowledge of the anatomy of the human body, those locations only which can afford subjects in ahundance have been esteemed suited to the establishment of Medical Schools. In

been estremed suited to the establishment of medical control of our Union are anatomical materials so abundant and ea-no city of our Union are anatomical materials so abundant and ea-sily produced as in Richmond; and it will be the aim of the Faculty

no city of our nionate automata will be the aim of the Faculty to afford the student the full benefit of this advantage, and to encourage him in making dissections and performing the various surgical operations with his own hand, and thus familiarize him with the use of surgical instruments.

The faculty have obtained for a term of years one of the most extensive and commodinus public buildings in the city, eligibly and centrally situated, which they will immediately fit up as a College and Hospital. The size of the building will enable them to secure to the student every counfort and convenience, and while he is pursuing his attendance upon the lectures, he will be able to turn to the hed side of the patient and verify the principles taught by his professors. fessors.

For the information of those medical students who may wish to

present thomselves as candidates for graduation, we append the re-solution of the Board of Trustees, defining the necessary requisi-

cointion of the Board of Trustees, defining the necessary requisitions:

As attainment is the only just foundation for distinction, any
student shall be permitted to present himself for examination, at
the close of each session: provided, however, he has previously
attended in this department one full course of lectures, on all the
branches taught theroin, together with attendance upon the dissecting room of the College for one session, and shall have studied
medicine with a respectable practitioner for two years: he must
also have registered his name as a candidate for graduation, with
the Dean of the Faculty, on or before the first day of January of
that year, and deposited with him at that time, a Thesis written
by himself upon some medical subject."
It has been remarked by high authority, that every climate has
the own poculiar diseases, or types of diseases: how inoportant is
this admission to the medical student and the community for, if
climate and location modify diseases, it is of the first importance that
the physician should receive his first lessons in the section of country in which he intends to practise. But there are other reasons
equally weighty, which should determine the South, and particularly Virginia, to sustain in her Metropolis a well-organized Medical School. In addition to its influence upon the character and
prosperity of the State, it will keep at horse hundreds of thousands
of dollars now drawn from her, for which nothing is returned that
could not be obtained within her own limits. It will open a new
theatre for Southern talent, and invites the junior members of the
profession to cultivate assiduously those departments which era theatre for Southern talent, and invites the junior members of the profession to cultivate assiduously those departments which ere

profession to cultivate assiduously those departments which ere iong they may be called upon to teach.

In addition to the advantages circady enomerated, it should be stated that the aggregate expense of boarding, lectures, &c., will be materially less than in the Northern cities.

The College under whose auspices the Medical Department is opened, is one of the oldest and most respectable now in successful operation, and numbers among her advansi many of the most distinguished citizens of Virginia.

AUG. L. WARNER, M. D.,

uished citizens of Virginia.

Richmond, May 11, 1898.

AUG. L. WARNER, M. D.,

[1-2]

Dean of the Facult Plaintiff: Henry Thornton,

Against Abner Robinson, Samuel Crafton, adm'r., and Robert

Against

Abner Robinson, Samuel Crafton, adm'r., and Robert White,

R. ABNER ROBINSON—Sir: As you are not an inhabitant of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and have no agent or attorney therein, known to me, you are hereby notified, that I shall, on Thursday, 24th day of May next, (1838), at William Shackleford's house or private entertainment, at Wood's Old Ordinary, so called, in the county of Gloucester, between the hours of 8 o'clock in the forenoon of that day and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, proceed to take the deposition of Wm. Rylic and others; and that on Saturday, the 26th day of May next, (1838.) at the Store-house of Robert Owen, at the Dragon Old Ordinary, in the county of Gloucester, between the hours of 8 o'clock in the forenoon of that day and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, proceed to take the deposition of John G. Rylic and others; and that on Wednesday, the 30th day of May next, (1838.) at Mrs. Elizabeth Fox's house or private entertainment, in the county of King & Queen, between the hours of 8 o'clock in the forenoon of that day and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, I shall proceed to take the deposition of Richard Longest and others, to be read as evidence in the trial of a suit now pending on thechancery side of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the county of Henrico and city of Richmond, wherein you, the said Abner Robinson, Samuel B. Crafton, administrator of Solomon, (alias) Sharp Rylic, deceased, and Henry Thoroton, a pauper, are plaintiffs, and I, Robert White, am defendant, where and when you may attend, if you think proper; but if from any cause the said depositions should not be commenced or completed on that day, the taking thereof will be continued from day to day at the same places and between the same hours until completed.

Yours, &c.,

ROBERT WHITE.

deeply and sincerely regretted. Every one in our com-

"We are very sincerely sorry that we cannot compli-

"Mr. Buchanan did not rise to prolong this debate, but

report of the committee should be made, he would then this paper .- No man respected the illustrious Jefferson THE TWO ULTRAS.